THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

Orange County Democrats and Republieans on the Situation.

IS THERE REPUBLICAN DISAFFECTION?

Kelly's Canvass and What Is Thought of It Among the Irish.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 9, 1879. State issues in Orange county as to the coming November election is by no means a precursor of a full and uninteresting canvass. All parties and factions seem to be resting on their oars awaiting the real signal guns from New York city, and doubtless oking anxiously toward the result of the canvass in Dhio. As far as this section of New York State is undercurrent of popular discussion that a larger wote than that polled in 1874 will be brought out in the triangular fight inaugurated between Lucius Bobinson, John Kelly and Alenzo B. Cornell.

VITAL ISSUES.

In getting at the exact situation of affairs as to bilities of success between republicans on one side and democrats on the other (being really only two parties to this controversy) opinious and speculations from more machine politicians must be taken with considerable grains of allowance. Such gentlemen are ever ready to allow personal and partisan onsiderations to drown their general fairness of sstimate. I therefore, in commencing to icel the pulse of public sentiment throughout the State, pt these facts in view. I talked principally to representatives of the masses of voters, sounding them upon what they considered leading issues and their effect upon the exciting struggle now before the people of the State.

In this connection I found that the main points to which the great majority of republicans and demo-irats with whom I have already been brought in ontact will direct their attention for the next three

iblican ranks, and, if so, will such disaffection suf-

Second-Is it not likely that by the day of election the sober, second thought of Kelly democrats will point out the fact that their bolt can only electing Cornell, and that such ensideration will drive the mass of them sek to the support of the straight Syracuse ticket?

Third—It is conceded that we have from 75,000 to 00,000 floating independent votes in the State. To which esuddate are the great majority of these otes likely to tend—Cornell or Robinson? Some entend, and with a good deal of solid reason, that excellence of the "Iron Governor's" administra-

the excellence of the "Iron Governor's" administration must command nearly the whole of this important element, and that the machine power of republicanism is decidedly injurious to the chances of Cornell, Soule, Wendell & Co.

Fourth—John Kelly's adherents count largely upon the Irish (particularly the Catholic) vote. Can he get it and why?

First—What will be the vote of Farmer Lewis, greenback candidate for Governor? Will it reach 100,000, and if so how will it affect the republican ticket, Lewis being himself a republican and president of the Farmer's Alliance, an organization bitterly hostile to railroad corporations, a large number of its members hitherto acting with the republican party?

terly hostile to railroad corporations, a large number of its members hitherto acting with the republican party?

This last named element is looked upon by several republicans with whom I have just discussed the situation with a good deal of suspicion. They do not know where to place it and fear its potent influence in the State canvass.

ORANGE GOUNTY SERTIMENT—RELLY AND THE IRISH.

Fort Jervis, situated on the Eric road, about ninety miles from the metropolis, contains a large Irish population. The vote of this nationality here is understood to number about 500. It must undoubtedly prove a serious impediment in the way of Lucius Robinson's success should nearly all of Mr. Kelly's naturalized countrymen in New York State cast their votes for him on election day, although not born on the Green Isle, yet Mr. Kelly is looked upon by these men as one of their own. They recognize the fact that his father, mother and all of his ancestors were Irish, and that every frop of blood in his veins comes from that enthusiastic stock. It is a question, however, whether they will permit national prejudices to run away with their judgment so as they may aid in the election of a republican Governor in carrying out the personal animostites of Tammuny Hall, thus defeating the regular democratic candidate. As things stand in Orange county to-day Mr. Kelly would no doubt receive a large Irish yote, but the situation may change materially before the 4th of November.

may change materially before the 4th of November.

CELITIC INTERPLEM.

I walked into a large grocery store in Port Jervis, kept by an intelligent Irishman, in quest or information upon political issues from the Celtic standpoint. Several Irish laborers were congregated in the establishment. "How is the feeling in Port Jervis among your pople," I first asked, "as between Kelly and Rebin-son?"

son?"
"Eight out of ten of the Irish will vote for John Relly," answered back one of the assemblage.
"Well, we want him elected; that is all."
"Yes, but Mr. Kelly has no chance of election. I heard him say so myself in a speech which he delivered at Syracuse. Do you want to beat Robinson?"

Was not Kernan beaten, and way ret in a questioned back the Celt, as he warmed up to his subject.

"I presume religious questions had something to do with it," I ventured to assert.

"That is it. We saw enough of it here. I put a Kernan ticket in the hands of an American democrat of Port Jervis upon election day, and what answer do you think he made me? He said:—Do you auppose I would vote for a Catholic — like Kernan? That is the story in a nutsheil. We are going to have revenue now and pay those Know Nothing democrats back in their own coin."

On leaving this store I was introduced on the afrect to one of the suployes of the Eric Railway who has charge of several Irish laborers and who was supposed to know how they view the political altuation.

Hustion.

He was a type of the Irish working class element of this section, honest and firm in sentiment no loubt, yet not entirely clear in his conceptions as to that was the proper course to pursue in the Kelly-Lobinson battle.

"I do, and maybe they will near from us on elec-tion day."

"You feel the same way yourself?"

"Shure enough I do, and the divil wouldn't change me naither."

"Then you are willing to elect a republican and defeat a democrat for Mr. Kelly?"

No response.
"Don't your people understand the fight in this ansa?"

onse?"
No response,
"Don't you think that before election day comes around they will understand the fight thoroughly and that few of them will be willing to throw away their votes on Mr. Kelly for the purpose of electing Mr. Cornell?"

The suan pendered deeply on these questions, but the contused

their votes on Mr. Kelly for the purpose of electing Mr. Cornell?"

The man pondered deeply on these questions, but still gave no response. He seemed to be contused, and acted as if a new light had suddenly broken in upon him. After some further questions of a similar nature he walked hurriedly away.

Passing down the main street toward the railroad depot I next encountered one of the delegates to the Syracuse Convention. He was an American, and remarked on hearing of my recent interviews:—"The Irish will come around all right. This is only the excitement brought about by a first glance at the situation. The crisis ought to be explained to them clearly. Agents should be employed for that purpose. The Democratic State Committee should look to this." Then, with a knowing wink and a finger in contact with a prominent Israelitish nose, he muttered:—"A little of the 'shug' would not be out of place here. It might do a power of good."

It the estimates of Mr. Kelly's strength among the Irish of Orange county are to be taken from some of the Irish themselves, that candidate is likely to poll a very respectable vote here. An experienced American journalist and political writer with whom I talked on this topic, however, places the Kelly vote of Orange county as tollows:—

Newburg. 150

Goshon 50

 vote of Orange county as follows:—
 150

 Newburg.
 50

 Goshen.
 50

 Middletown.
 50

 Port Jervis.
 75

 Rural districts in county.
 250

nell. "What makes you judge so?" I inquired.
"One of the principal reasons, to my mind, is the
discertainty as to the strength of the greenback vote.
I happen to know Mr. Lowis, the candidate of that

party. He is a gentieman of talent, widely respected, and has a large following among the farming interest. You know that he is president of the Farmers' Alliance?"

"Yes; and has he not been twice elected to the Assembly as a republican?"

"That is so. But what I fear most," continued Mr. Carr, "is the effect of the legislative railroad invostigation which has been going on in this State for some time. The farmers are aroused to the importance of this question, and I don't know how many of them may be induced to cast their votes for Mr. Lewis, who particularly represents them on these issues. It is a dangerous controversy, and likely to draw off a good many republican votes from our side. The people seem to forget that it was a republican Legislature initiated this investigation, so as to get at the bottom facts and report proper remedies for the evils compisined of."

"Yes, but republican Legislatures have had ample opportunities to provide those remedies; but for some reason or other always neglected discharging that duty," I answered.

Mr. Carr laughed in apparent acquiescence, remarking:--"That is probably the answer a good many people would make to my statement."

As INDEPENDENT'S VIEWS.

I also met in Port Jervis one of those much-to-befeared individuals, so far as the present canvass is concerned—an independent republican—who declared himself bitterly opposed to Cornell and ready to vote for Lucius Robinson. This gentleman did not wish his name mentioned, as he considered his political views might affect interests of a business nature. He said that he knew of at least a dozen republicans in Port Jervis who were similarly circumstanced.

"Then you think the disaffection froh republican ranks to Robinson will dwarf any votes that may be cast for Kelly?"

"I'd certainly do."

"Well, many of the republicans here do not like the alliance made with Tammany Hall. They have a decided effect upon the minds of many republican throughout the State. As you are aware, it has consistently opposed for years machine po

"Not a single individual to might to the too, here, where so much difference of opinion existed as to the most available candidate to carry the republican State banner; but I notice no wavering in our ranks now that the nominations have been

"You seem to be pretty confident of the solidity of your party in this respect?"
"I am, because I know what I am talking about. We always find disaffected persons immediately after the adjournment of a convention, but when election day comes they are all right."
"Is not Robinson a favorite with a considerable number of republicans, so far as you know?"
"No, sir. He is recognized as a renegade republican. I was I that assisted in nominating him for Comptroller in 1861. Besides, he is weighted down by Tilden. I look upon Tilden as one of the most unmittigated reform frauds of the century."

A REPUBLICAN EDITION AND A DEMOCRATIC MERCHANT'S OPINIONS.

"Anything of consequence of the Kelly movement around here?"

"They have just started last night in the organization of a Kelly club. I would not be surprised to see at least a couple of hundred of votes polled in this district for Kelly."

A prominent Robinson democrat—a business man of Middletown—who did not wish to have his name quoted in the nature of an interview, fiatly contradicted the statements made by both Senator Madden and Mr. Stivers as to republican disaffection.

"Of course," he said, "it is the business of those gentlemen to talk that way to you or anybody else who may seek political information from them. They want to make it appear that their organization is perfectly safe—without break or strain. I tell you that no less than two prominent republicans here have told me within the past few days that they will vote for Lucius Robinson."

"Can you give me their names, so that I can go and see them?"

"That would be breach of taith. I think they would not like it."

"You are then under the impression that a considerable silent vote will be cast for Robinson by republicans with whom you are acquainted?"

"That is it exactly. Those gentlemen have associations and interests at present that might be seriously affected by their political opinions. They are, therefore, anxious to keep those opinions secret until after election."

POLITICAL STRAWS—A HATTERS REMELLION.

Details of trouble arising out of the appointment by Governor Robinson of a supermendent of the new lunstic asylum at Middletown have given rise to statements from several democrats with whom I talked here as to a disaffection of between one and two hundred votes to the republicans. It appears that the democratic organizations of the county and the democratic organizations of the county and the democratic organizations of the county and the democratic organizations

with whom I talked here as to a disaffection of between one and two hundred votes to the republicans. It appears that the democratic organizations of the county and the democratic press recently united in support of a man named Daly for this position. The trustees of the asylum, and Senator St. John, of Newburg, ravored the appointment of a gentleman named Vail. The latter succeeded, and Daly (who is said to have a host of friends among the working politicians of the county) is compolled to remain out in the cold. Several of the politicians feel much agrieved at this supposed slight of Governor Robinson in his preference for Vail, and they argue that such action will tend to swell the vote for John Kelly in Middletown. Apropos of the Tammany tactics, the master spirit of the attempted Middletown Kelly movement is John H. Beil, who five years ago occupied the position of one of the most influential politicians in Orange county, but for several reasons of a personal character he fell from politicial grace, and has now turned up as an advocate of Mr. Kelly's canvass. The question of convict labor is being adroitly handled here among the hatters and working classes generally against Governor Robinson. Interested politicians seek to hold him directly responsible for the competition brought shout in the State prisons between honest and dishonest labor.

Successive Figures.

In order to give the speculative a groundwork on which to base their estimates in the coming election it is well to furnish the following figures or the vote for Governor in Orange county in 1874 and 1876. The former vote will probably come nearest to the number:—

Orange county, 1874—Tilden, 7,878; Dix, 7,319.

number of suffrages to be cast on the 4th of November:—
Orange county, 1874—Tilden, 7,878; Dix, 7,319.
Orange county, 1876—Robinson, 9,550; Morgan, 9,405.
Tillen's majority in Orange in 1876—345.
As far as I could discover in travelling through this county no serious break is observable either in republican or democratic ranks. The Kellyites seem to have no well defined plan of operations. If any considerable number of democrats propose to cut the political throat of Lucius Robinson it is certainly their determination to do so in secret. The same condition of affairs exists as to rebellion against republican machine power represented in the person of Alonzo B. Cornell.

COLUMBIA COUNTY DEMOCRATS.

HUDSON, N. V. Oct. 9, 1879 The democrats of Columbia county have nomi-nated the following ticket:—For Member of Assembly—Charles W. Trumper. Sheriff—Chester Millea. County Clerk—Levi F. Longley. County Treasurer— Asron B. Scott. Superintendent of the Po-r—Philip Niven. Coroners—Erskine Waldron and Nathan S. Post. Justice of Sessions—Henry P. Vanhoesen.

STATE SENATORIAL NOMINATION.

TROY. N. Y., Oct. 9, 1879. At the Democratic Senatorial Convention held at Glen's Falls this afternoon John Keenan, of Glen's Falls, was nominated for Senator from the Nine-teenth district.

QUEENS COUNTY DEMOCRATS. CONVENTION WHICH FAILED TO INDORSE

GOVERNOR ROBINSON'S NOMINATION. The most numerously attended Convention of the democratic party ever held in Queen's county was that which assembled at Jamaica yesterday. It was expected that the democratic candidate for Lieu-tenant Governor would be present and make an address, but for some unexpiained reason he did not arrive. There was a very large number of Kelly

arrive. There was a very large number of Kelly men in the gathering, and this fact probably accounts for the faiture of the Convention to take cognizance of Governor Robinson's candidacy in anyshape. A delegate who had prepared resolutions indorsing the Governor's renomination pocketed them.

The Convention was called to order by John H. Sutphin, chairman of the County Central Committee. Ex-Senator Cock, of Oyster Bay, was made chairman, and George Creed, of Jamaics, and James L. Coin, of Flushing, were chosen secretaries. There were contesting designations from Long Island City and Newtown, and their credentials were referred to a committee of one from each of the other towns, Henry Kramer, Smith Baylis, Joseph Mott, William Shaw and James H. L'Hommedieu. The committee reported in favor of the admission of the De Bevoise

to another hall and issued a call for an independent democratic convention, to be held in Long Island City on Tuesday next.

John H. Sutphin, of Jamaica, was nominated by acclamation for County Clerk, and John J. Armstrong, of Jamaica, was nominated by acclamation for County Judge; Alexander Moran, of Long Island City, was nominated for Sheriff, and Charles De Kay Townsend, of Oyster Isay, for Surrogate. Coroners were nominated as follows:—William D. Wood, of Jamaica; J. H. B. Benton, of Hompstead; John Carroll, of Newtown. Oliver Loses, of Hempstead, was nominated for Justice of the Sessions.

PURSUED BY HOUNDS.

WERE HUNTED DOWN BEFORE THE WAR-

in the onle bellum days received an illustration at illustration was only play; but the terror of the fugitive, the rapacity of the bloodhounds that unerringly followed upon his track, and the escape from the dogs at the last moment by climbing beyond their reach were portrayed so vividly that it to believe the incidents real. This playing at danger which needed no further realism, and that

of Hamburg, S. C., will show all spectators just how ing brought the pursuers—twelve well trained dogs—he has also brought the thing to be pursued—a negro black as coal, of great endurance and speed, who yesterday ran a mile in just five minutes and a hair, and who years ago ran an equal distance in even quicker time—his life then depending on his

speed.
That is Mr. Butler controls his dogs by the blasts

even quicker time—his life then depending on his speed.

That is Mr. Butler controls his dogs by the blasts of an old cow horn, pelished into decency and possessed of the tones and compass of a hooting owl.

The negro was started from the stables back of the club flouse on horseback. He rode down the hill and partly around the track; and then, springing from the saddle, dashed at a high rate of speed through the centre field, over stony ground and ankle deep in the morass, to the track on the other side. There he climbed on a fonce and made his way on the top rail for thirty or forty yards. Alighting once more on the track, he field around it as it hastened by despair, covering half a mile in advance of the dogs, who were held in check by their master, who now called out, "Nigger, catch him!" The brutes, led by Dennis, a white and black spotted animal, rushed pell-mell out of the stable, and following the track of the horse, ran rapidly and silently to where Sam had dismounted and taken to the field. Then thoy gave cry and rushed frantically atter him, with noses close to the earth and ears erect. Reaching the place where Sam had climbed the rence, they separated and the howing was hushed. They had lost the scent. Presently Dennis found the trail again, and, howing like mad, resumed the pursuit, the rost in full cry and close upon his heels. By this time Sam had regamed his horse on the race track, and, clambering to the saddle, he struck out at a wild gallop around the course. The dogs were then coming on to the home strotch of the course and had not yet seen the negro. But their instinct did not fail them when they came to the place where he remounted, and they did not, as might have been expected, take up the trail they had gone upon at the outset, but followed in the footsteps of the feeing pony. The little horse ran the mile in 2:20, and as he came past the stand the hounds were so close upon him that they could have almost jumped upon him than they could have almost jumped upon him that they could have al

actor was not abated by blows that felled them to the earth.

During the second pursuit the negro ran through a crowd of gentlemen who, by Mr. Butler's assur-ances of safety, had been induced to come upon the track. The hounds dashed through the party with-out apparently noticing that any one stood by. Some of them less swift 'than others in running around the track, would cut across lots and come out near the leader. To-day the hounds will trail the negro from three o'clock till dark. Mr. Butler proposes, he says, "to show that hunting down negroes with hounds is not the cruel thing it is believed in the North to be, and also ('he smiles') incidentally to make a little money."

THE BAPTIST CONVENTION.

CLOSING SESSIONS-REPORTS OF A YEAR'S WORK-KING MTESA CONVERTED THROUGH THE AGENCY

The devotional exercises at the opening session of the Baptist Conference yesterday were conducted by Rev. S. B. Willis and J. H. Randall. Reports were presented from the Committee on Important Sub-jects in the Church, and letters from the Committee on Education and the Committee on Obituaries. The first committee announced that in the controversy of the Court had presented his report, which is likely to be accepted by both parties, and peace and harwhich happily have passed. The committee also suggested that the large and strong churches should nd visitors periodically to the smaller ones, and that a week of prayer, commencing November 16, should be observed in all the churches of the association for the revival of religion in their midst. A committee of five was appointed to arrange for this.

Mount Vernon Church has built a chapel at Williamsbridge, in which a very successful work is being done. The Committee on Education reported in

Mount Vernon Church has built a chapel at Williamsbridge, in which a very successful work is being
done. The Committee on Education reported in
avor of a plan for founding a theological seminary
within the bounds of the association, but in which
the Long Island Association, and perhaps others,
could also co-operate. They showed the desirability
of utilizing the scholarship of such men as Drs. W.
R. Williams, T. S. Conant, Thomas Armitage, G. W.
Samson and others. It is believed that there are
wealthy laymon in this city and vicinity who would
be willing to tound such an Institution.

The Heriald as A Missionant.

In speaking to a reporter on the condition of the
colored churches of the association Dr. Samson, of
Harlem, paid a tribute to the Heriald for its work
through H. M. Stanley in Central Africa, and he
"wished that such Herialds could be multiplied a
hundred fold." The Doctor said that twelve years
ago Speke, the English explorer, was at the great
kings. Speke found him a heathen, offering human
sacrifices to his gods. When Stanley went
there six years later a Mohammedan dervish had led the African monarch to embrace
Mohammedanism and he was then a generous ruler.
Stanley saw the large circle of kings that came to do
revecence to him, and told him of a better religion,
and in proof of it translated a part of the New Lestament into his language, and made an appeal to English and American Christians to send missionaries to Micea's kingdom. Three weeks
ago, the Doctor said, a Boston newspaper
announced that through this movement started
by Stanley, and after comparing his translation
with the Koran, Micea called all his chiefs and
kings together and showed them the difference between the two, especially that the Christians would
not trade in slaves because all men are brethren
while the Mohammedans encourage slavey. He
asked them which they would choose. They unanimously declared for the New Testament and the
christian work, founded on the idea of the real
truits of the Christian system.

The

"Caroline" has sent \$1 to this office for Mrs.

A Busy Day at the Various Political Headquarters in This City.

MR. WICKHAM'S NEW COMMITTEE.

A Central Organization in the Interests of Governor Robinson.

expectation that Tammany would appear in the General Term of the Supreme Court with a mass of MacLean in contempt for their action in regard to the appointment of Tammany election officers drew they seemed much disappointed when they ascertained that Tammany had abandoned the position meeting of the Committee on Organization. The ing the day and far into the evening. The crowd at the St. James Hotel in the evening was so large that and the corridors, for an hour or two, almost imin large numbers and the discussions often waxed quite hot.

the rooms during the day and evening who made reports of the condition of the canvass in their respective neighborhoods. The members of the Excutive Committee said the reports made were of a tated, of the reported organization of Kelly clubs broughout the State showed a different state of Kelly speakers and organs. Many of these clubs are said to be merely striking parties, who annually spring up in certain localities for that purpose, or

several counties of the Siste outside of the city of New York.

Among the visitors at the rooms yesterday were Mr. Kelly, Alderman Roberts, General George McGee, Cadwalader Evans, Charles N. Ross, ex-Canal Commissioner W. W. Wright and James S. Crouse, of Syracuse. The latter reported that the Kelly sentiment in Syracuse was increasing, and added the information that a good many democrats there intended to vote for Mr. Cornell, in order to record a double vote against Robinson. Those in charge of the headquarters report that there was a serious split in the party in Troy, and that two rival county conventions were being held in that city by the respective adherents of Mayor Murphy and Folice Justice Fitzgeraid as the result of a squabble over nominations tor local offices.

sorious split in the party in Troy, and that two rival county conventions were being held in that city by the respective adherents of Mayor Murphy and Police Justice Fitzgerald as the result of a squabble over nominations for local offices. This division, it was thought, would be of material help to Mr. Kelly's canvass in Renseaser county. A CENTRAL ROBINSON ORGANIZATION.

The sub-committee of five, of the Committee of Fitteen, appointed at the meeting held at the St. James Hotel, on Wednesday evening, to prepare a plan of organization to assist the Democrate State Central Committee in taking charge of the Robinson campaign in this city, met at the St. James Hotel last night to report the result of their deliberations at a meeting held in the afternoon. Of the Committee of Fitteen there were present Franklin Edson, chairman; James Daly, secretary, and William H. Wickham, Charles E. Loew, dobert B. Nooney, Peter Bowe, James O'Brion, John Fox and Charles Crary. Mr. Wickham, on behalf of the sub-committee, delivered a verbal report as the basis of a plan of organization. He said that no action had yet been taken as to the selection of permanent headquarters, but the main plan had been unanimously agreed upon. He said there was siready in existence—referring to Irving Hall—a thoroughly efficient organization, and Tammany Hall had coased to hold any claim to that title. A large part of the democratic organization, and Tammany Hall had coased to hold any claim to that title. A large part of the democratic party, he held, is not now able to claim allegiance to any existing organization, and it was to provide for these that the present scheme of organization was projected. It was to be presumed that Irving Hall would put a county ticket in the, field and that Tammany Hall would do the same. Those who do not propose to be bound by the local nominations of either or both should be provided for. Hence it was proposed to organize a Robinson club in their respective districts. There shall be an executive committee of frifte

THE REPUBLICANS.

THE REPUBLICANS.

The headquarters of the Republican State Committee, at the Fith Avonue Hotel, wore a busy look yesterday. There were less callers than on the previous day, but there was no cessation of activity in sensing out documents, or in organizing meetings and providing speakers to address the same. Mr. A. B. Cornell was at the rooms most of the day and evening, personally superintending the work of his subordinates. Many of the documents sent out are of the most reacal character—a highly colored report of the Chisholm vendetta being conspicuous among the number.

THE GREENBACKERS.

The State Central Committee of the National Greenback Labor party has established heatquarters in parlor No. 6 of the Sturtevant House, where vesterday it was engaged in sending out documents and newspapers intended to spread the claims of the greenback cause upon the attention of the masses. Chairman Thomas P. Saunders and Christopher Kane, scretary, were in charge of the work and received the callers. Among the latter were George O. Jones, John D. Griffith, John Creighten, Joseph H. Smith, of Atlantic: Guy Clinton Furbish, who has been speaking in Maine, and Dr. E. V. Wright, of Saratoga. The committee intend to organize an active canvass of the State in the milerest of the ticket headed by Harris Lowis, of Herkimer, for Governor.

FAILED TO NOMINATE.

ABORTIVE AND TURBULENT MEETING OF THE WORKINGMEN'S CENTRAL UNION. eeting of the Workingmen's Central Union held at Science Hall, Eighth street, last night, was a of uproar and confusion such as has

seldom been equalled. Mr. John M. C. Scully called the meeting to order at a quarter past eight, when about two hundred delegates were in the room. He was elected permanent president and Michael Sullivan secretary. Mr. Gibbons made a motion that Committees on

Nominations, on Credentials and on Resolution

appointed by the Chair. who are visitors before we go any further.'

A perfect Babel ensued, and it was through dint of using his gavel with his might that the Chair restored der, when the committees were appoint and retired to deliberate. Then loud calls were the for Nolson W. Young. When he could make him heard the Chairman said:—"We did not come in the interest of any outside organization. know the principles of Mr. Young I might adhim."

AGREED TO DISAGREE.

The Committee on Nominations stated that they had come to the conclusion to disagree, and they suggested that a committee to confer with outside organizations be appointed.

At this point two or three members again noisily nominated John Kelly for Governor. It was finally decided to defer the matter of nominations till the next meeting.

The Committee on Resolutions then presented an address and a series of resolutions, which were

address and a series of resolutions, which were adopted.

Mr. Farrell said he had an additional resolution to

Mr. Farrell said he had an additional resolution to offer; that was that John Kelly be nominated by the Convention. (Prolonged applause.)

The Chairman—This Convention has not assembled to nominate any one.

Great excitement followed this announcement. Mr. McDonald said he put in nomination Clarkson Potter, and for some time contrusion reigned supreme. At length some semblance of order prevailed, and then Mr. Young spoke. He denounced convict labor, highly culogized John Kelly and advised the workingmen to march unitedly to the polls. He was frequently interrupted by such cries as, "You're from the Surrogate's office," "Teddy Griffin will put a finger on you."

At the close of Mr. Young's speech the Chairman declared the meeting adjourned, but at this moment it seemed as though every man in the room wanted to make himself heard. After the room had been cleared the melcontents assembled on the sidowalk and Mr. David Conroy harsingued them in tavor of John Kelly till he was stopped by the police.

POLITICAL NOTES

There is a colored Robinson club in Rochester. Senator Zack Chandler is the favorite candidate of

the Allegan (Mich.) Journal.

The Boston Herald is of the opinion that at pres

Yne Philadelphia papers are agitating the question

licans and Butlerites."

desirous of being his own successor.

would be a misfortune to the whole country. New York city treasury by John Kelly and his Tammany Hall aggregate over \$500,000 a year.

as being very active trying to quiet the Kelly clubs in the interior of the State. It is said he has access Kelly clubs will organize in such numbers that Mr. Weed will be unable to reach all during the course

The republicans of Westchester county held a nated Zita Carpenter, of White Plains, for Sheriff; Cyrus Lawrence, of Lewisboro, for County Clerk; Castle, for Superintendent of the Poor; Henry Myers, of Yonkers, for Coroner, and James S. See,

George A. Kingsland, who was a candidate for he is vice president resigning the latter position. He says he is prompted to take that course because the Independent General Committee has gone outside the object for which it was created in indorsing

The republicans of Hudson county, N. J., held a convention yesterday at the Academy of Music, Jersey City, to nominate candidates for Register of Board of Freeholders, to succeed respectively Jeremiah B. Cleveland, James M. Braun and Edward F. For Register, Police Justice David A. Peloubet: County Clerk, Henry K. Van Horne; Director at Large, Dr. Adolph Kirsten. The Democratic Con vention will be held at Franklin Hall, Jersey City, Saturday, the 18th inst. It is understood that they will renominate Mesers. Cloveland and Braun and name ex-Assemblyman John A. O'Neil, of Ho-

Philadelphia Times:- "Some newspapers, in discussing the prospects of Thurman, Bayard and Blaine as Presidential candidates, have stated that the road to the White House is not through the Senate Chamber, and that no United States Senator ever became President. The truth is, we have had at least nine Presidents who were members of the Washington, Taylor and Grant-every one of the Presidents had either passed through the House or Sonate. Adams was Vice President; Jefferson, be-fore he became President, was Secretary of State and in the House and had been Secretary of State; Monroe had been Senator, Secretary of State and rience; Jackson was a member of the House, the Senate and foreign Minister; Van Buren had been foreign Minister; Harrison was a member of the House and Vice President; Polk was a member of a Senator; Buchanan a member of the House, Senator, Secretary of State and foreign Minister; Lintive and Vice President, Senator after he had been and Hayes was a member of the Lower House. With these facts of history it would seem that any member of Congress might be pardoned for having an ambition for the Presidency."

Mayor Cooper's attention was yesterday called to a series of charges sgainst Superintendent Dudley, of the Building Department, in which the complainant declares that the funds intrusted to his (the Superintendent's) charge have been "wilfully diverted." The payrolls of the department are quoted to show that during the eight months following January 1, 1879, the expenditure in payment of salaries was \$48,495 24, an excess of \$3,125 95 over the amount appropriated for that purpose. The Mayor's informant protests that when Mr. Dudley "claims the right to expend any amount monthly, provided the aggregate expense for the year does not exceed the total amount appropriated, he most clearly shows his incompetency to conduct the department in the best interests of the city or to be intrusted with the expenditure of the people's money." The charge is made that the Superintendent appoints friends of Senstors and Assemblymen to offices in the department when the Legislature is in seasion, and conciliates the Board of Aldermen by a similar plan, thereby preventing the investigation which the Mayor is carnestly requested to make.

A MEM. FOR THE HEALTH BOARD.

There is a pool of stagnant water on the flat be tween Ninety-fifth and Ninety-sixth streets, near Second avenue. It is green from the accretions o that taints the surrounding air for a considerable distance from the place. People who live near by are indignant at the neglect of the Board of stealth official whose duty it is to look after the sanitary condition of this neighborhood.

JOHN JASPER'S HEROISM.

THE CENTENNIAL OF HIS DEATH CELEBRATEI AT SAVANNAH-LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF A MONUMENT-GENERAL GORDON'S ALLU-SIONS TO STATE RIGHTS.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 9, 1879. The one hundredth anniversary of the siege of Savannah and death of Sergeant Jasper was commemorated to-day in an imposing manner in the presence of between fifteen and twenty thousand people. Great enthusiasm prevailed. The volunteer soldiery of Charleston, S. C., Georgia and Florida was represented by over twenty companies of infantry, cavalry and artiflery. The military pageant surpassol in brilliancy and any similar affair ever the Savannah soldiery, extended over a quarter of a mile. To these were added civic societies, the Jasper Monumental Association and Centennial Comnittee headed by the Thirteenth United States In fantry Band, and a company of federal troops from comprised forty companies of infantry, four batteries of artillery and a regiment of cavalry.

The shipping in port and the public buildings made a fine display of bunting. After the parade through the principal streets, which were blocked with people, the procession reached Madison square, the site of the proposed monument, where a large stand had been erected and was elaborately decorated, the American flag being conspicuous. The corner stone was laid with the usual ceremonies by Captain John McMahon, president of the Jasper Monumental Association.

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GENERAL GORDON'S ADDRESS.

General John B. Gordon, United States Senator from Georgia, was then introduced, and delivered a patriotic cration, which was listened to with profound attention and frequently drew forth cheers. In the course of his remarks the distinguished speaker in an earnest and forcible manner gave vent to the following, which elicited the most voeiferons and prelonged applicate:—

"Let us hope that the passions engendered by our calamitous civil war and the distrust toward the South incident to that war may not furnish the excuse nor become potential agencies for the destruction of those principles of government for which Washington fought and Jasper died. Let me not be misunderstood. It is no part of my purpose to magnity unduly the rights of the States, nor would our people deprive the general government of one right or power which the constitution has conferred. We believe that the most lasting national good, as well as the greatest national steaggh, is to be attained by an unfailtering adherence to the rights of the States on the one hand and the fullest recognition of the prerogatives of the general government on for the year and with our vast territories and conficting local interests, the grants and limitations of the fundamental law must be recognized. The constitution must be the omnipotent arbiter from which there is no appeal. Nor do I seek by reference to the South to detract in any degree from the credit due to the able statement of the North for their brave defence of this colonial and constitutions aloctrine of free, untrammelled local government. I do not claim for the South any monopoly of the virtues comprehended in the terms "patriotism" and "republicanism." I am not of those who believe that love of country or fidelity to the constitution is bounded by State lines or confined to sections. Would that the bound has the

other festivities. The city is to-night brilliantly illuminated.

THE MONUMENTAL ASSOCIATION.

The Jasper Monumental Association was organized on the 27th December, 1878, for the purpose of creeting a monument to the memory of Sergeant William Jasper, of Revolutionary fame. On the 9th day of October, 1779, Sergeant Jasper fell in the attack on Savannah. The corner stone of a monument to be creeted in his memory on the ceatennial anniversary of the event of the 9th day of October was determined upon and active measures for that purpose were at once imagurated. It was considered that no occasion could be more appropriate than the centennial of his death, no place more fitting than that whereon he fell. While other Irishmen rose higher in the Colonial ranks, none there was who more truly represented Ireland in America than the brave and modest Jasper.

The Jasper Monumental Association confined their efforts to the raising of funds for the monument, it having been decided to dovote the funds obtained exclusively to this purpose. In order, however, that the occasion shouldes properly commemorated, an auxiliary association, known as the Citizens' Contennial Commutee, was organized in June, 1879, with the object of raising tunks for a national color.

that the occasion shouldes properly commemorated, an auxiliary association, known as the Citizens' Contennial Committee, was organized in June, 1879, with the object of raising tunds for a national celebration.

Success crowned the efforts of both associations, and the rosuit is the imposing and magnificenal demonstration witnessed in Savannah Wednesday.

JASPEN'S DEKES.

It is not inappropriate here to give a synoptical sketch of Jasper. Born in Ireland, he omigrated to America and settled in South Carolina. The war of the Hevolution found him a devoted patriot, and on the 28th of June, 1776. he was engaged in the detence of Fort Moultrie. His conspicuous gallantry in lesping over the ramparts of the fort during the hottest of the fight, and fixing anew the flag which had been shot from its staff, won for him the admiration of his comrades and inspired the brave defenders of old Moultrie with a lottier heroism. For this act he was offered a commission by Governor Rutledge, who said to him, "You have won a sword, sir, and must wear it." "Nay sir," replied Jasper, "I am not worthy of the trust; adversity has been my only schoolmaster, liberty my only schoolmistress. I cannot mingle with those who are superior to me in education and manners without exposing myself to deserved confempt. Let me alone. Let me serve my country in the way that suits me best—as an humble and devoted laborer in the cause of freedom." Governor Rutledge yielded to this refusal, but presented him with the sword which the Governor were about his person.

RESCUERG THE PRISONERS.

Probably the most desporate feat of arms of the Revolution was the release of Jasper and Newton and about twelve American prisoners and the capture of the caured of ten British soldiers. The circumstances surrounding this exploit, were romanic in the extreme and worthy of the days of chivalry. While reconnottring the British camp a Ebenezer, Jasper lesrned from one Mr.s Jones that her husband, then in irons, charged with the prisoners started for Savannah. Jasper an

the American army at Perrysburg, and safely returned Jones to his wife and child.

The death of Jasper was in keeping with his life. The attack on Savannah was disastrous. The French and Americans were repulsed; the bugle had sounded the retreat, when the flag which Mrs. Elisott had presented to him and which he had promised to guard "until eternity," was seen by him traiting in the dust. Licutenants Bushe and Hume had been killed while bearing that banner, and it was from Hume's dying grasp that Jasper seized it at the close of the action. Jasper made good his promise. He suarded it "until eternity." While bearing it he fell, and in falling said to Major Horne, a companion in arms, "I have got my furiough. That sword was presented to me by Governor Rutledge for my survices in defence of Fort Moultrie, Give it to my father and tell him I have worn it with honor. If he should weep tell him his son died in the hope of a better life. Tell Mrs. Elinet that I lost my life supporting the colors she presented to our regiment. If you should ever see Jones and his wife and son tell them that Jasper is gone, but that the remembrance of the battle that he fought for them brought as sere logs to his heart when it was about to step its motion for ever. Tell all my friends who shall remember to ask for ne that their poor triend has fought his last fight, has struck his last blow, and may the blessing of Providence rest upon my country and her cause."

So fell Sergeant Jasper; his last blow struck in the cause of America; his last shout a gathering cry for the defence of her honor; his last wish a prayer for her prosperity. To write his epitaph, to build his monument, was the object of the Jasper Monumental Association, and the first practical stop in that, direction was made to-day.

THE RAILROAD INVESTIGATING COM-

THE RAILROAD INVESTIGATING COM-

the management of the railroads chartered by the State will resume its meetings in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce to-day, at ten o'clock.